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Soviet news commentator Yuri Zhukov with stack of letters he said condemned author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

## Exhibits Many Letters

**Pravda Writer Says Citizens Want Solzhenitsyn Punished**

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Yuri Zhukov, probably the Soviet Union's best-known journalist and commentator, said today that the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens who write to him want novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov to be severely punished.

Mr. Zhukov seemed to imply that the authorities would reject that advice. He appeared eager to emphasize, however, that the average citizen was angry with

**7% Increase In Air Fares Considered**

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—International airlines are considering a 7 percent increase on all passenger fares and cargo rates to compensate for a continuing rapid rise in jet-fuel costs, it was learned yesterday.

The recommendation for the increase, effective March 1, was made on Tuesday by the International Air Transport Association's Traffic Advisory Committee meeting in New York.

The international carriers are now voting on the proposal by cable, with results expected next week. The proposed increase would still have to be approved by all of the governments involved before it could go into effect.

A 6 percent fuel surcharge (4 percent on the North Atlantic run) was put into effect Jan. 1. The international carriers had justified the increase by claiming that jet-fuel costs had risen by 50 percent in 1973, with a 1.2 percent fare boost required to pass along each 10 percent rise in fuel expenses.

An IATA spokesman in Montreal said yesterday that fuel prices have jumped by 150 percent over a year ago for international aviation. "The 6 percent increase, therefore, was not adequate at all. In fact, it was just a drop in the bucket."

## Figures Disputed

Other airline sources disputed whether fuel costs have risen as much as 150 percent except in a few isolated instances. But they noted that fuel for international carriers has increased about twice as fast as that for domestic U.S. carriers.

The new fuel surcharge, if approved, would be the latest in a series of fare increases granted to airlines in the last year. Domestic airlines are expected to request fuel surcharges of from 3 to 10 percent in the coming months.

Airline officials are beginning to fear that higher fares may make air travel too expensive for many people. The Air Transport Association, which represents U.S. scheduled airlines, on Tuesday asked the government to put controls on rising jet-fuel costs.

Despite Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill's response to the airline complaint, said the higher prices of jet fuel were more than justified by the higher cost of crude oil; but added that his agency was willing to talk to airline representatives about the situation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

**London Hit By Big Rail Stoppage**

## Hope Is Seen for Coal Settlement

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Londoners walked, boarded buses and subways, battled traffic jams or just gave up and stayed home from work today as more labor problems brought state-run train service to a near standstill.

Meanwhile, there was hope for settling the slowdown in the coal miners after Prime Minister Edward Heath met tonight with labor leaders. Economic Secretary William Whitelaw said Mr. Heath has agreed to study a Trades Union Congress plan designed to end the crippling slowdown. Mr. Heath will meet the TUC leaders again Monday.

The plan proposed that if the government agrees to give 260,000 coal miners pay hikes above the ceilings of its anti-inflation cuts, other labor unions will not take advantage of the settlement to make similar claims.

"There was genuine agreement on both sides that they wanted an end to the present three-day week," Mr. Whitelaw said. Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, who headed the TUC delegation, said: "I think this is a possible chance of solving the dispute."

The House of Commons tonight gave the government a majority of 21 on a motion endorsing the three-day work week. The vote, 301-280, was taken at the end of a two-day emergency session of Parliament which had been convened early from its Christmas recess to debate the industrial crisis.

The trains slowed today normally carry 261,000 commuters to work, but only about 20,000 made it in; far fewer got home by rail.

Some passengers were sent home in disciplined, moving trains; the sky and almost all other British engineers promptly walked out, leaving commuters stranded.

Mr. Zhukov shuffled through dozens of these letters today, reading from many. Virtually every one he read asked for official sanctions against Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Mr. Sakharov and other dissenters.

"What is most insulting," one of Mr. Zhukov's correspondents wrote in a typical letter, "is that the people who make these slanders against the Soviet Union... take advantage of our humanity and get unpunished."

"Why are these people given the opportunity to slander us?" another letter-writer wanted to know.

Another asked of Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn: "What are they doing now? Where are they? If they are still at large and free, why are they?"

"They [are] being persecuted," one of Mr. Zhukov's correspondents wrote in a typical letter, "is that the people who make these slanders against the Soviet Union... take advantage of our humanity and get unpunished..."

"Richard Marsh, chairman of the Railways Board, which ordered the 'get-tough' action, arrived at his office after a five-mile hike from his home in the suburbs.

Police lifted parking restrictions so motorists could use meters without charge. The result was enormous traffic jams.

A dispute has disrupted rail services since just before Christmas. The engineers have been carrying out all the rule book instructions—most of them rule-breaking ones—in an undisciplined safety measure to back demands for better pay.

The rail chaos began soon after midnight when a driver on London's Southern Region, covering the stockbroker belt, was sent home for refusing to take out a train without a speedometer.

The letters that Mr. Zhukov receives—about 200 daily, he said—are not a scientific sample of Soviet opinion. Many were obviously written by elderly persons, and many echoed the language of official attacks on dissidents.

There is no evidence here, however, that would contradict Mr. Zhukov's general conclusion that the Soviet public, in general, is bitterly opposed to the dissidents.

That suggested that the authorities do not plan further measures against the two men at this time.

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It was said a long time ago, and correctly, he who isn't with us is against us," one citizen wrote to Mr. Zhukov.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose works are officially disapproved of in the Soviet Union, has come under new verbal attack over recent publication in the West of his book "The Gulag Archipelago," which describes Stalinist labor camps and secret police methods.

While Mr. Zhukov was meeting with the American reporters, he received a phone call from a man who said that he had spent 18 years in prison camp, and added: "I want to answer that basard Solzhenitsyn." He kept Mr. Solzhenitsyn on the phone for five minutes, recounting how he had performed heroic deeds to help the fatherland during World War II while a prisoner in remote Siberia. "I was a patriot, and I stayed a patriot," the caller said.

In Good Humor

Mr. Zhukov was obviously pleased by the phone call and was in a good humor throughout the meeting. Asked if he had received any letters supporting Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Sakharov (both Soviet newspapers have),

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)



Associated Press  
THE LONG WAIT—A patient group of Londoners waiting for their trains at Kings Cross station yesterday.

## On Prior Knowledge of Campaign Gift

**Nixon Milk Case Contradiction Seen**

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).

The White House explanation of President Nixon's decision to raise milk-price supports apparently contradicts a recent declaration by the President that he re-

fused all information about cam-

paign contributions before the

1972 election.

At a news conference on Oct.

26, the President asserted in

response to a question on his

campaign finances that he had

always refused to accept contribu-

tions himself, that he had re-

fused to have any discussion of

contributions and that "I did

not want to have any informa-

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to campaign contributions."

However, the White House pa-

per issued Tuesday disclosed for

the first time that the President

had received information from

two sources about campaign con-

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ers before he decided to grant the

producers' wishes by raising milk-

price supports.

The White House reported that

Charles W. Colson, former coun-

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informing him of a \$3-million

pledge from Associated Milk

Producers, Inc., and suggesting

that the President acknowledge the

producers' support. The

White House said the President

had declined to bring up the

subject of the campaign pledge

during a meeting on Sept. 8, 1970,

with two AMPI officials. The offi-

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## Cambodian Air Force Drops Napalm on Reds Near Capital

PHEON PENH, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Cambodian Air Force made repeated napalm strikes today in a daylong battle against entrenched rebel positions west and north of Phnom Penh.

The strike by T-28 turboprop fighters supported a three-pronged government counteroffensive involving several thousand troops and more than 75 armored vehicles advancing over a 10-mile front. It is aimed at trapping a large insurgent force, field reports said.

Officers in the field said three large government armored formations were battling an estimated 2,000-man rebel force in an area five to seven miles west and north of Phnom Penh.

Brig. Gen. Deng Layon, commander of the Eastern Task Force, explained his battle plan as follows: "First we put in napalm and then advance with our armored personnel carriers."

The government thrust on the southern flank advanced 500 yards today in heavy fighting behind a curtain of repeated napalm strikes, field reports said.

### Strong Bunker

Government officers reported the Khmer Rouge insurgents were entrenched in strong bunkers. The armored personnel carriers driving into villages yesterday ran into heavy barrages of mortar fire and anti-tank rockets.

The government forces have been trying for four days to trap the 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents who moved close to Phnom Penh last weekend.

American sources said the Khmer Rouge thrust northwest

of the capital is the most ambitious move yet in a month-old Red offensive. They added that the insurgents have suffered substantial casualties and made no significant gains so far.

A 40-truck convoy arrived in Phnom Penh today from Kompong Som, the country's only deepwater port. The convoy was the first to reach the capital since Highway 4 was reopened on Sunday after almost two months of fighting.

More than 200 other trucks were reported to be on the way, carrying rice, wood, cement and beer.

### Vietnam Fighting

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command said its forces killed 55 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in clashes yesterday in the Mekong Delta. Two government soldiers were reportedly killed and 20 wounded.

No progress was reported today in discussions between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong on an exchange of prisoners before the Tet celebration of the lunar new year Jan. 23.

The Saigon command said the Viet Cong has not told it how many prisoners it would free and has not supplied a list. The Viet Cong said the government is stalling by insisting on inspecting the exchange sites.

A Viet Cong spokesman said a plan had been agreed on calling for the release of 3,506 civilians and 33 soldiers held by the government and 324 civilians and 390 soldiers held by the Viet Cong. He said the exchange is supposed to take place at several places between Jan. 12 and Jan. 21.



**CAMBODIAN STORY**—Sitting beside her grandchildren, an elderly villager contemplates the ruins of their home destroyed in fighting between government troops and Communist forces 11 miles north of Phnom Penh recently. The fighting has taken a heavy civilian toll; scores of homes have been destroyed and many more damaged.

## Rocket Threat Adds to Alert In W. Europe

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Security forces stepped up their alerts today at several European airports to guard against the possibility of Palestinian guerrilla missile attacks on civilian airliners.

In Vienna, federal and city police participated in Operation Scorpio at Schwechat Airport, using dog patrols along the perimeter of the field.

Authorities at airports such as Hoersching in upper Austria, Stockholm's Arlanda and Copenhagen's Kastrup also stepped up security measures.

At those fields and others from London to Athens, security chiefs refused to detail their plans or to say how much longer the alert would continue.

Intelligence sources said that up to nine Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles which have a range of three miles, may have been smuggled into Europe for attacks. The shoulder-held missiles are designed to home in on heat emitted by low-flying aircraft.

In Brussels yesterday, it was reported by Belgian government sources that several small ground-to-air missiles have been stolen in recent weeks from West European military depots, and that some of those missiles still have not been recovered.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, however, denied today that any of its missiles were missing from its bases.

An airport alert in London continued today, with troops manning armored cars around the perimeter of London's Heathrow Airport. An airport spokesman said that police were no longer searching cars near the airport, but a Scotland Yard spokesman refused comment. An army spokesman said that he could not comment on whether an end to the alert was in sight.

Extra security measures were in force at Orly Airport near Paris, and have been since extremists blew up one plane and hijacked another at Rome's Fiumicino Airport last month.

All European capitals except Helsinki reported some type of extra precautions. In some armed police guarded airport runways. In others they were surrounded by troops armed with submachine guns and armored cars.

Bangkok is the second stop on Mr. Tanaka's five-nation tour of Southeast Asia.

The United States also was the target of a hostile demonstration yesterday. More than 4,000 students, professors and other Thais marched outside the U.S. Embassy for five hours, demanding the expulsion of Ambassador William Kinney and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The demonstration was sparked by the revelation last weekend that a CIA agent had sent Premier Sanya a fake letter purporting to be from a Communist insurgent leader offering a ceasefire in exchange for autonomy for rebellious areas in northeast Thailand. Mr. Kinney said the agent had been sent out of Thailand and disciplined.

## Israeli Agents' Activities

### In Paris Cited at Oslo Trial

OSLO, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—A court trying six Jews in the killing of a suspected Arab terrorist was told today that Israeli agents rented an apartment in Paris, where French police found shadowing equipment.

One of the defendants, South African-born Sylvia Rafael, 36, admitted under cross-examination that she rented the Paris apartment on the orders of an Israeli called Mike.

The prosecution produced pictures of equipment found by Paris police who searched the apartment in September. It was to be installed in cars to help in following people, the court was told.

But the defendant, shown the pictures, said she had never seen the equipment before and that it must have been put in the apartment since her arrest in Norway in July.

Miss Rafael, who has both Israeli and South African citizenship, told the court that she was told to follow a man with a black beard called Ben Amane—believed to be an Algerian—in Norway, but that she was never aware anyone was to be killed.

She and five other defendants have pleaded not guilty to complicity in the murder of a Moroccan waiter, Ahmed Boushiki, in Lillehammer last July.

Miss Rafael has admitted en-

## Russia Said to Give Syrians Missiles That Can Hit Israel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Syria, like Egypt, now has Soviet-made Scud missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, Adm. Thomas Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today.

The missile's range—nearly 185 miles—would allow it to reach almost all Israeli population centers from Syria but not necessarily from Egypt.

Adm. Moore publicly confirmed for the first time the existence of the missile in Syria. He made the statement on an NBC television program.

The Defense Department had previously said that the Egyptians had Scuds, but senior Pentagon officials have said there is no hard evidence that the Egyptians have nuclear warheads for them. Egypt is believed to have 20 of the missiles.

Informants say there is evidence that the Syrians possess only conventional high-explosive warheads.

## Kissinger Calls on Nations Not to Act Alone in Oil Crisis

(Continued from Page 1) of course, far exceeds any of the aid that anyone has ever projected," Mr. Kissinger said.

He said that economic experts believe that bill "cannot be paid."

Meanwhile, in Europe, French Prime Minister Edward Heath said that Britain would consult other Common Market countries before answering Mr. Nixon's invitation.

The Norwegian government said that it would send a delegation to the February talks, but declined further comment.

A Dutch government spokesman welcomed President Nixon's invitation.

In Tokyo, government sources said that Japan would participate actively in the Washington conference.

Welcome by Canada

Canadian Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said that he welcomed Mr. Nixon's invitation and called it an appropriate initiative toward solving the energy question.

In Paris, the OECD accepted Mr. Nixon's invitation. But French Foreign Ministry sources said today that France would take some time for reflection before replying to the invitation.

At the same time, the French Finance Ministry announced that the price of high-test gasoline will increase from 1.35 francs a liter to 1.75 francs (\$1.08 to \$1.38 a gallon) effective tomorrow.

The price of ordinary gasoline will rise, from 1.25 francs to 1.62 francs a liter, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, the government announced that it had wired all Kuwait oil fields and would blow them up in the event of a U.S. military intervention to end the Arab oil embargo. Saudi Arabia and Algeria earlier made similar threats.

### To Debate Invitation

The foreign ministers of the Common Market will debate the invitation, and other aspects of the oil crisis when they meet Monday in Brussels.

In his letter to governments of oil-producing nations, Mr. Nixon said that the foreign ministers' meeting would agree on an analysis of the situation and the work to be done. It would establish a task force drawn from the consuming countries which would coordinate action programs.

The officials said that in his invitation to the West German government, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers, the President said that the nine-nation community could discuss the invitation as a whole and decide on how to reply.

### Political Right, Left Warned by Spanish Bishops

MADRID, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The nation's highest ecclesiastical body, the bishops' standing commission, today warned the political left and right against using the church for their own ends.

"Another task would be to develop a concentrated consumer position for a new era of petroleum consumer-producer relations which would meet the legitimate interests of oil-producing countries while assuring the consumer countries adequate supplies at fair and reasonable prices."

A spokesman for Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the government welcomed the invitation and would attend the Washington conference. However, the spokesman added that Bonn would discuss the invitation with the EEC partners before replying to Mr. Nixon.

The bishops said that they had originally intended to deal with religious church divisions. But they said that the Dec. 20 bomb-throwing of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco obliged them to take "a larger, overall view." Calling Adm. Carrero Blanco's assassination "treacherous," they said it had been followed by "a serene hope" in the new government formed by his successor, Carlos Arias.

## Israel, Egypt See Kissinger Talks as Vital

### To Preserve Truce, Advance Parley

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel will not formulate any proposals for the troop-disengagement negotiations with Egypt until the Israelis consult U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger here this weekend.

Demand for the major petro-

leum products for the week end-

ing Dec. 28 averaged 13 percent

lower than had previously

been forecast, the Energy Office re-

ported.

The agency prepares its de-

mand forecasts and figures

shortages by comparing potential

demands with the actual oil sup-

plies and consumption reported

by the American Petroleum In-

stitute, a trade organization.

The government has had no

system for directly collecting

supply and consumption data. But

energy chief William E. Simon

announced today that the Energy

Office and the Internal Revenue

Service are sending joint teams

of agents into the offices of major

refining companies to audit their

price, profit and supply records.

Mr. Simon said that the pro-

gram did not reflect on the re-

lationships but would insure that

petroleum-product price increases

are justified under the anti-

inflation price-control program,

recently transferred from the

Cost of Living Council to Mr.

Simon's office.

It also would be "a major step

toward establishing an indepen-

dent reporting and information

system on refinery inventories at

PECO," Mr. Simon said.

He said all of the nation's 140

firms would be audited; the

major firms, at their corporate

headquarters, because those

were all severely fined

years ago. "The people don't

want to go back to that, even

those who suffered," he said.

To reopen the debate over

Stalin would only detract from

the problems at hand, in im-

proving the standard of living

and building up the country," Mr.

Zhukov said.

Asked whether the people who

wrote him knew what Mr. Sal-

mon and Mr. Solzhenitsyn had

said in the West, since their works

are never reported here, Mr.

Zhukov said: "You cannot say

they do not know—they know."

They listen to the BBC and the

Voice of America, which trans-

mit all of it."

## WEATHER

ALGARVE 16 61 Cloudy

AMSTERDAM 16 61 Cloudy

ANRIDA 1 24 Cloudy

ATHENS 10 50 Cloudy

AVIATOR 1 23 Cloudy

BERLIN 1 24 Cloudy

BRUSSELS 6 4

## Counsel Predicts Resumption of Senators on Watergate Panel Undecided on More Hearings

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—At members of the Senate Watergate committee have yet decided that its recessed hearings should resume, despite no public assurances by the committee's staff that more will be held.

At least two committee members appear to oppose resumption of the hearings, and four of the nine senators on the committee are still undecided on question according to interviews with some senators and aides to others.

None of the undecided members of the committee's chairman, Sam J. Ervin, D. N.C., who yesterday said his mind is "open on the subject," and vice-chairman Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R. Tenn., who said he must be convinced that further hearings will be productive.

Some committee members are uncertain about resuming hearings just as the House Judiciary Committee is beginning its inquiry into the impeachment of President Nixon, and when the Watergate prosecutor is asked to be returning a number of indictments against Watergate.

In addition, at least one senator has repeatedly expressed concern that hearings extending into 1974 and producing little information could become a drag on the election issue for Democrats on the committee.

Two investigations—an executive session Nov. 27, committee approved a request by the staff that it be given more time to develop evidence on two subjects it still has under investigation: the \$100,000 given by insurance Howard Hughes to Nixon's friend Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, and the \$427,500 contributed by milk producers to Nixon's campaign at a time when his administration decided to increase government milk price supports.

Sen. Baker said on Nov. 27, if he did not "exclude the possibility that we might not" resume hearings, But the chief committee counsel, Samuel Dash, told the following day that there is no possibility that we will not hold hearings" after the Christmas recess. "I am so confident that I would say I guarantee there will be hearings," Mr. Dash added.

## Chapin Says Racial Feelings Bar Fair Trial in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Former White House aide Wright L. Chapin maintained yesterday that he cannot get a fair trial here because Washington's predominantly black population would be "particularly sensitive" to racial campaign tactics that he allegedly approved. In motions filed in U.S. District Court here, Mr. Chapin's lawyers contended that he would

## Axe Chooses Deputy Officer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Attorney General William R.uckhardt selected former Labor Secretary Laurence H. Silberman to be the new deputy attorney general.

Mr. Silberman, 38, would be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the department's 800 employees.

As labor under secretary, Mr. Silberman incurred the enmity of the White House Special Counsel, Charles W. Colson, who, according to several sources, sought severe improper Labor Department intervention in certain of Mr. Silberman resisted Mr. Colson's efforts and, in one instance, even threatened to resign, sources said.

## S. Aide Moved or China Wreck

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—One of the officials of the U.S. Domestic Liaison Office in Peking has been withdrawn from China because his car struck and killed a girl during a trip to the Great Wall, the State Department said today.

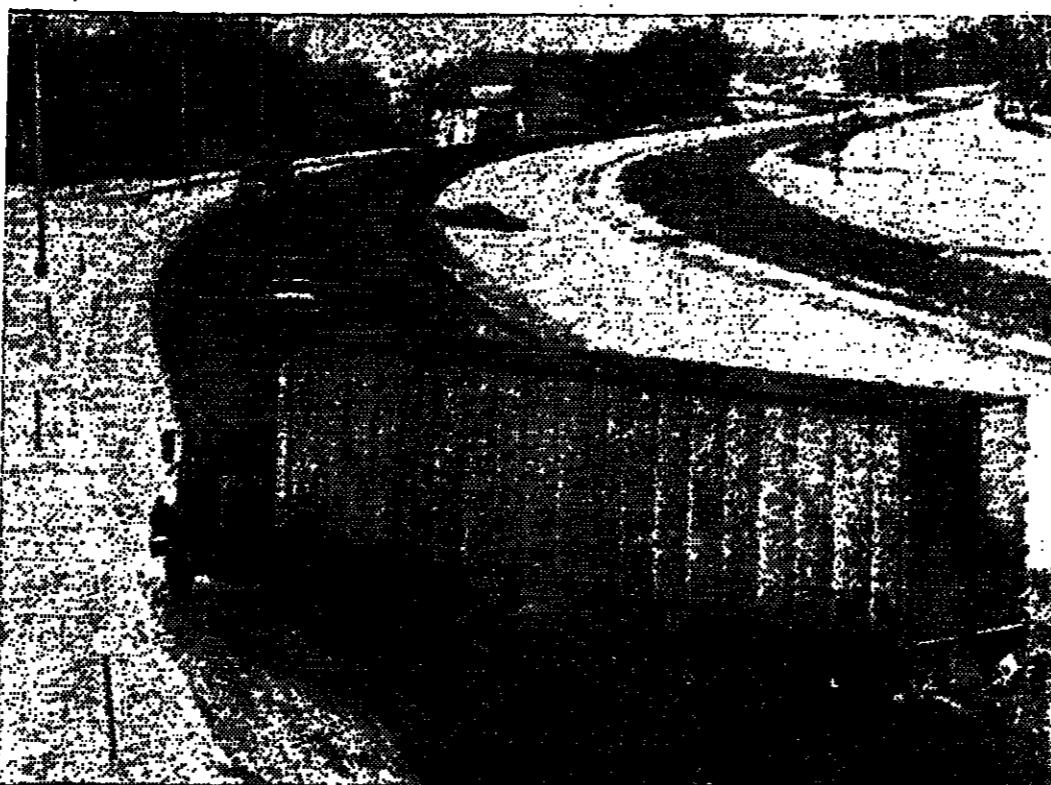
State Department officials said China requires any diplomat involved in a fatal automobile accident to be recalled. Accordingly, Nicholas Platt, political counselor of the American mission, moved from Peking, they said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Platt, 37, would be given several months for reassessment. "This is not the way any reflection of Mr. Platt," the spokesman said.

## STEVE SALES MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for the former Newsweek Paris Correspondent, lost-at-sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 2:30 O'Clock at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road, and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to his friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Newsweek Steve Sales Scholarship Fund, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.



HIGHWAY MISHAP—Truck driver trying to maneuver his rig away from oncoming traffic after spinning around on ice-covered highway near Springfield, Ill., Wednesday.

## Snow, Ice, Rains Sweep U.S.; Storm Fatal to 7 in Boston

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Snow and ice storms lashed a broad stretch of the nation from the Plains States to New England today.

Seven deaths were attributed to the storm in the Boston area, where three inches of snow piled up on nine inches that fell yesterday.

Freezing rain on top of snow resulted in slushy streets and traffic jams in New York City. Providence, R.I., was covered with three inches of snow and students went home early in Evansville, Ind., after 10 school buses broke down on icy highways.

To the north of the storm zone, it was bitter cold, while to the south some areas were threatened with flash floods.

In Bismarck, N.D., mercury froze in thermometers as the temperature bottomed out at 40 degrees below zero, a record low for the date and only five degrees above the coldest temperature ever reported there.

Torrential rains swamped sections of southern West Virginia, sending small streams on the rampage and causing flash floods in some low-lying areas.

The flooding closed several major highways and put some streets in Huntington under a foot of water.

Snow and cold air poured over the Continental Divide and spilled down Montana's east slope of the Rocky Mountains.

To the south, a storm swirled out of the Texas Panhandle, bringing with it the prospect of more heavy snows for areas northeastward to the Great Lakes.

In Boston, officials said three persons died as the result of overexertion while shoveling snow and four others were killed in storm-related traffic accidents.

However, Massachusetts ski operators welcomed the snow and one said it would be the "salvation" of the industry in that conduct.

Several of the incidents related by Segretti in his Senate committee testimony, the Chapin lawyers said, "suggest a motive to exploit racial issues for political purposes. It is reasonable to expect the predominantly black citizenry of Washington, D.C., to be particularly offended by such conduct."

Among the incidents the attorneys cited was Segretti's account of a press release he prepared during the 1972 Florida Democratic presidential primary suggesting that Shirley Chisholm had been confined as an inmate in a mental institution.

Thought It Funny

Segretti, the lawyers pointed out, testified that Mr. Chapin "thought the press release was funny."

During the Florida primary Segretti also said he was involved in distribution of posters at Muskie rallies asking, "Why not a black vice-president?" and the placement of an add in a college newspaper reading:

"Wanted: Since gentleman seeks running mate, White preferred, but natural sense of rhythm no obstacle. Contact E. Muskie."

Mr. Chapin faces trial here April 1 before U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell on four counts of lying to a federal grand jury during questioning last year about Segretti's activities.

The lawyers for Mr. Chapin, Nixon's former appointments secretary, argued that pretrial publicity in the Washington press about the Watergate scandal and "dirty tricks" in the 1972 presidential campaign would alone keep him from getting a fair trial here.

The attorneys said the problem was especially compounded in Washington because of the "special bias" that disclosures at Mr. Chapin's trial would engender among eligible Washington jurors.

## State Office Debugged

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10 (UPI)—The office of state house majority leader Robert J. Buleta has been debugged. Two entomologists from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources removed more than 200 tiny praying mantises that were spawned in a cocoon on the trunk of an office Christmas tree.

## Biopsy for Crosby

BURLINGAME, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—Surgeons yesterday performed a biopsy on the left lung of Ging Crosby, 69, who is hospitalized here for what appeared to be pneumonia. Besides removing the tissue for testing, the doctors drained fluid and material from an abscess in the lung.

## Earth Taking Dimmer View Of Kohoutek

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—The comet Kohoutek apparently has dimmed so much in the last few days that the chances of seeing it with the naked eye are unlikely.

Scientists do not understand why Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun. Physicists point out that solar activity was at its lowest ebb in almost 11 years on Dec. 23, when Kohoutek flew behind the sun, which could mean that the comet passed by undisturbed by solar radiation.

"We don't know what happened to Kohoutek, but the culprit is very likely a lack of stimulating radiation from the sun," Dr. Robert Chapman of the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., said. "The ultraviolet rays, X-rays and solar-particle counts were about as low as you can get at the time the comet went by the sun."

The lack of solar stimulus could be enough to darken the comet considerably, making it dimmer each day it moves out from the sun. Kohoutek is now 53 million miles from the sun and moving away at a speed of 250,000 miles an hour.

Newspapers in Iowa City, Ames, Vinton and Ides Grove annually sponsor contests in which merchants give prizes to the first babies of the year born in their hours.

All four of the babies are boys. Three were named contest winners; the fourth was not.

Pam Aubrecht, 18, of Iowa City, said that she was told her baby was not the winner, although she said that he was the first born in Johnson County in 1974.

J.C. Hickman, publisher of the sponsoring Iowa City Press

## U.S. Court Voids Emergency Rule On 12 Pesticides

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (AP)—An emergency safety standard governing the use of 12 pesticides in farm fields was nullified yesterday by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court, which said it could find no basis for an emergency, vacated a safety standard order put into effect in May by Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan. The order applied to the use of 12 organic, phosphorous pesticides in the cultivation of peaches, apples, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, grapes and tobacco.

Mr. Brennan issued the guidelines after one of his assistants said that insecticides caused 300 deaths and 800,000 injuries among farm workers each year.

The court's ruling said that government investigative groups studying exposure of workers to pesticides "all firmly concluded that no emergency existed and that there was no justification for use of an emergency temporary standard."

The emergency standard did not prohibit the use of any of the 12 pesticides. But it said that farm workers could not handle crops or enter fields for periods ranging from one to 14 days after the pesticides had been sprayed.

It also required employers to furnish employees who were working in sprayed fields with respirators.

## China Eyes U.S. Liquor Market But Faces Competition by Russia

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—An importer is hoping to start a spirited trade in vodka in the United States—Chinese vodka.

The New China Liquor and Spirits Corp., an importing company, said it would market the vodka, under the "Great Wall" label, in Chinese restaurants as well as in regular liquor outlets, where vodka fanciers already have a choice of about 20 imported brands, several of them Russian.

The Russians ship about 300,000 bottles of vodka a year to the United States.

Vodka is far from being a Chinese national drink. The Chinese language has no word for it, simply approximating the "vodka" sound with three Chinese characters.

According to the distributor, Chinese vodka is a legacy from Russian émigrés who fled after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and settled in the east China city of Hualien, where they established distilleries. The process has been carried on by the Chinese, mostly for export.

The Chinese vodka, 40 proof, is expected to retail at about \$7 to \$8 a fifth, the price range of several imported vodkas from Poland and the Soviet Union.

## Sound Policy Reinstated

## Midwest U.S. Town Wins War of the Whistle

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
CANTON, Ill., Jan. 10 (NYT)—The town whistle blew here Tuesday. And that simple, steamy blast brought smiles to the faces of Lee Allaman, Oriene Johnson, Edward Lewis, Florence Thixton, Ray Walker and even old Al Sheets.

It was further proof—if any was needed—that the end had come for the great whistle war, a skirmish that taught the state government a giant corporation and much of a cheering Midwest just how strong an aroused community can be when its institutions appear threatened.

It all began on Dec. 7, a day which will live in infamy here. On that date, just three days before Canton's 148th birthday, an anti-noise pollution squad from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency infiltrated this town to measure the decibel count of the giant steam whistle atop the International Harvester plant.

Later, EPA officials said that some disgruntled but unidentified local residents invited the agency in a claim which everyone here knows is historically a favorite play of aggressors.

Soon after the test, the factory received an official warning that its whistle, which blows seven times each weekday, might violate new noise-pollution codes taking effect in August.

### No Corporate Need

Not wishing to alienate neighbors, and since computers, time clocks and union wash-up regulations have long since eliminated any corporate need for the 81-year-old whistle, Robert Nelson, the plant manager, stopped the whistle.

His decision was made 45 minutes after the Canton Daily Ledger's deadline here. But for news that big, the presses were held for the story. And, like Minutemen summoned to the night, Canton's residents answered the call of the silenced whistle.

Led by Lee Allaman, 7,000 persons—some half the town's population—signed petitions within 48 hours. They wrote state officials. They talked with each other and shook hands.

"The government," Ed Lewis said.

The government," Ed Lewis said.

Page 4—Friday, January 11, 1974 \*

## Thailand and the CIA

An American representative of the Central Intelligence Agency was caught out in a serious error in Thailand the other day, and despite his expulsion and formal apologies, the event has placed a strain on relations between Bangkok and Washington. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Thailand has a new government very sensitive to the reactions of Thai students who overthrew the old military regime and constitute the strongest single political force there.

Not only has the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, William R. Kintner, and the CIA been the target of student demonstrators, but Japan's Premier Tanaka was delayed in reaching a dinner given in his honor by his opposite number in Thailand by similar protesting groups. Obviously, the conduct of foreign relations by street demonstrations leaves something to be desired, but for Americans it is the CIA that is the subject of most serious concern.

The United States has, during almost all its history, been remarkably innocent of—or deficient in—the type of intelligence operation that played an important, if long unsung, role in the history of most European nations. The fact that the commander of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. George B. McClellan, was served (and badly served) in matters of intelligence by a genuine "private eye," the original Pinkerton man, gives some indication of the naivete that was to dominate this area of American military life down to World War II. That war, too, not only saw Americans trying to professionalize and centralize their intelligence operations, but to extend them into the "black" areas of civilian unrest in the occupied lands.

In an uneasy peace, troubled by the cold war against opponents who had developed revolutionary "black" intelligence techniques to a fine art, and with the legacy of civilian terror that was and occupation left behind, the creation of the CIA seemed logical enough. But it had only shallow roots in American tradition, and was easily brought under fire—especially when things went wrong in Cuba and in Vietnam. How can it be possible to reconcile a secret organization so potent in matters of war and peace, with a democratic government? That France and Britain have managed to do so seems of small account; that Communist nations take secret police and provocateurs for granted and with them pose a grave threat, has not diminished the volume of criticism against the CIA.

But probably the heaviest burden this organization has had to bear is the diminished confidence that national policies, whether those of Johnson or a Nixon, inspired in the country at large. When such policies, and the administrations which sustain them, have public support, the agencies of policy, even acting in secret, are generally trusted. Without such support, the agencies, and especially those that are by nature secretive, receive a large share of blame.

The CIA has never been an easy organization to defend, because even defense can make it vulnerable to enemies abroad. It has never been easy to control, democratically, for much the same reason. Mistakes, like the one in Thailand, are obviously costly; successes can hardly be publicized. Short of unilateral disarmament in an area that still remains competitively contested, it is difficult to see how there can be any quick answer to the problems the very letters CIA evoke.

## Presidential Papers

The dispute over President Nixon's large and legally questionable tax deduction for the donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives raises once again the unresolved issue of the ownership of the papers of presidents and other public servants.

Such papers are of inherent interest and therefore of taxable value only because the individual involved held public office for which he was paid a salary out of public funds. In the case of presidents and many lesser officials, these papers are not personal in any true sense because they were generated by the flow of public business and were prepared in government offices with the help of publicly paid secretaries and assistants.

Yet neither law nor custom is clear on what is proper practice. George Washington and most of the other early presidents took their papers with them when they left office. Some of these letters and documents were subsequently donated to libraries and historical societies; a few were purchased by the government from heirs, and still others became scattered and lost.

Beginning with Andrew Jackson, however, a dozen presidents or their heirs gave their papers to the Library of Congress without receiving any financial compensation. That is the policy that all presidents and public officials ought to follow and that Congress ought to mandate by law.

Herbert Hoover began the modern practice of conveying presidential papers to a special library when Stanford University and later

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Europe and the U.S.

Given the structure of American exports, the undervaluation of the dollar has never been in the lasting interest of the United States. The American economy imports fewer raw materials than the European and Japanese economies. The dollar's upsurge, the weakness of the franc and perhaps of the mark and the yen, evidence a spectacular reversal of the balance of forces between Europe and America. . . . In the present international situation, the Nine, France in particular, need Atlantic solidarity more than the United States does. . . .

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

### Heath Decision Lauded

Mr. Heath's decision to set up a new ministry for energy and to put one of his most senior colleagues, Lord Carrington, in charge of it is to be welcomed without reservation. The urgent need is to plan for a different pattern of energy consumption, less geared to oil in general and to Middle East oil in

—From the *Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1899

NEW YORK—The State Supreme Court has just appointed a commission in Janus to inquire into the condition of August Brentano, the well-known publisher. Application was made by his sister Sarah, with the common consent of the rest of the family. The doctor of the sanatorium where Mr. Brentano is confined says that he has paroxysms. In the meantime, a receiver has recently been appointed for the firm.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1894

BERKELEY, Calif.—Americans are becoming better physically with every passing year, in the opinion of Dr. O.R. Moody, associate professor of anatomy at the University of California. "Physical disabilities are becoming less numerous and less dangerous," said Dr. Moody. "People are beginning to be more inclined to pay a doctor to keep them well, rather than wait until they are ill and then have to pay twice as much."

## Reston Disputed

Once again James Reston claims (IHT, Jan. 3) that the United States could get along very well without Mr. Nixon and that he ought to go because he is a "distrusted President presiding over a divided America."

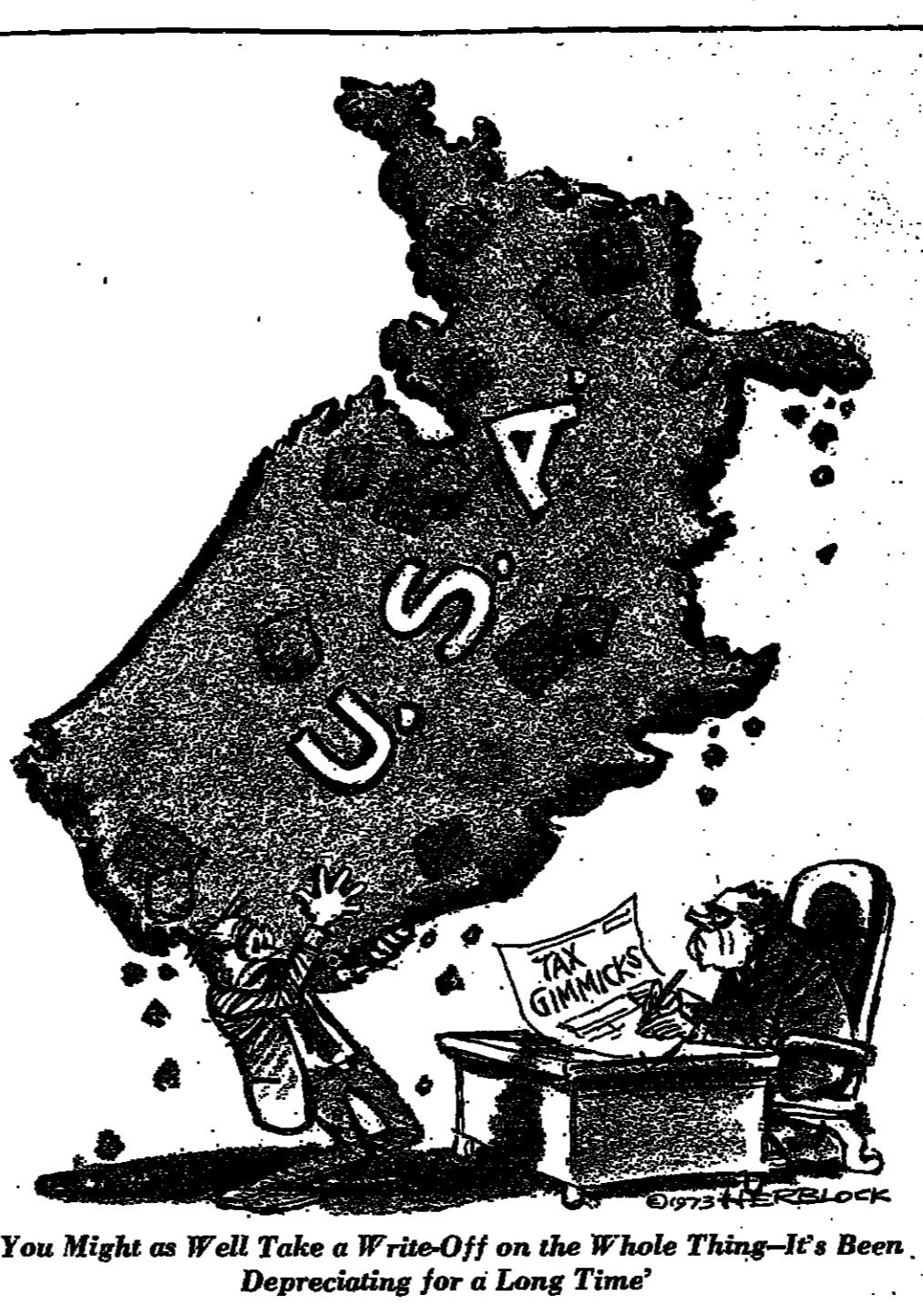
Given the present trends in American life, America is not likely to be much more united under any president, distrusted or not. And the idea that the country would rally around a new president is something that would

probably not survive the first 20 days of a new administration.

But Reston shows that he is truly following in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor, Walter Lippmann, who, it will be remembered, called on Harry Truman to resign before the 1948 election because he had lost public confidence and therefore should clear the way for a Democrat who could obtain broad popular support. It is hardly necessary to recall what happened in the 1948 election after Truman failed to follow Lippmann's advice.

THOMAS A. WHEELAN Jr.  
Munich,

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*



'You Might as Well Take a Write-Off on the Whole Thing—It's Been Depreciating for a Long Time'

## Don't Look Now: It's the CIA

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—There was a small story in the paper the other day about a CIA operative out in Thailand faking a letter from the local guerrillas to the Thai government. The agency apologized to the Thais for the incident, described it as an aberration and said it would never happen again.

An eight-word passage saying that the British Secret Service helped Greville Wynne, an Englishman jailed by the Soviet Union as a spy, to write a book.

A statement some supposed journalists overseas actually work for the CIA—a fact leaked by the CIA itself recently.

A descriptive phrase saying that a story by Seymour Hersh of The New York Times about secret CIA payments to one wing of the Italian Christian Democratic party was "thoroughly verified."

British ghosting, newspaper adjectives, intelligence fiascos of the past: these are the molehills that 50 people labored 1,700 hours to turn into national security mountains. It is easy to laugh at such bumbling, as Taylor Branch called it in an acid analysis of the case in last month's Harper's Magazine. Marchetti's publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, is thinking of publishing the book with blanks and sending the missing words to buyers if and when it wins the case.

But of course it is not really funny. The United States needs more light on its national security policies, not less. Policy-making by experts without public scrutiny is what got us into such disasters as Vietnam. It all began when Victor Marchetti, a descending official of the CIA from 1965 to 1969, decided to write a book about it. He sent it to court and got an order barring him from publishing anything "fictional, fictional or otherwise," without its consent. The basis for the injunction was that Marchetti, in going to work for the CIA, had agreed not to disclose classified matters.

With the help of a former foreign service officer, John Marks, Marchetti went ahead and wrote his book. He sent it to 1,700 hours, where 50 people spent 1,700 hours going over it. (Who were they?) The imagination reels. They ordered 339 passages cut—a fifth of the book.

Marchetti pleaded that many of the censored items had already appeared in print. CIA officials thought again and agreed to reduce their deletions to 25. We can see the restored 114, and they give an idea of the sort of thing censors would cut if they had their way. For example:

A paragraph about a program to send balloons from Taiwan over mainland China, carrying propaganda.

• References to Air America as a "CIA-owned airline" in Indochina—very likely the worst-kept secret in official history.

• Numerous mentions of the

### Skepticism

Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. has ordered the CIA to produce reasons for its 225 deletions in the Marchetti manuscript, and to clear some experts who can help Marchetti argue against them.

This has brought protests from the CIA director, William E. Colby, who wants a secret hearing to tell the judge why he can't do that.

A certain skepticism about Colby is in order. He helped to create that sinister CIA operation, the Phoenix Program, to arrest, torture and assassinate suspected dissidents in Vietnam; he may understandably prefer darkness to light.

In fact, it would be awkward to have to justify classifications to a court. But the trouble lies in a system that classifies everything important as a secret. Marchetti and Marks are reasonable men and might well have agreed if they had been asked to drop two or three references to serious current intelligence matters. Instead, the CIA went to court with its dangerous broadside argument.

• That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative expose of the pervasive international spy network, "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

### Return Blocked

Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1962, then sought re-entry to the Soviet Union via the Soviet Embassy in Cuba in September, 1963. When the KGB blocked his return, he went to Dallas to prepare for his terrible deed.

That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative expose of the pervasive international spy network, "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

## Do Not Disturb Nixon's Guardians

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Every time the Nixon administration seems to be veering dangerously close to contact with political reality, you can count on one of the President's enablers to tug him safely back to dreamland.

This mission was entrusted to E.H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in the first term. For four turbulent years, they kept the "Do Not Disturb" sign firmly in place on the Oval Office door.

Occasionally, an obstreperous character like John Connally wouldarge his way past them and disrupt the President's repose by rudely shouting: "Hey, dreamboat, the economy's going down the drain, and they ain't gonna re-elect you on your looks." But then Haldeman and Ehrlichman would move in and the ill-mannered fellow would find himself back in Houston, practicing law.

But then the guardians stepped in and whisked him off to Sa Clemente, away from any disturbing influences. They told him it's all right now, Mr. President, those nasty men won't bother you any more. You can go back to drawing peace plans on your yellow pads, and we'll keep an eye out that no one disturbs you.

Then they told the public the ill-named Operation Candor was scrapped. It had accomplished all it could, they said. A special White House survey of 20 congressional districts showed impeachment fever abating.

They told the President: You're persevering, President, and in time he found two new security blankets named Ron Ziegler and Al Haig. The former had been around from the start, but no one realized until the older Germans left how much young Ron had learned about encasing the President in a warm and cozy cocoon.

Gen. Haig had more trouble mastering his role, because he has been trained in an Army staff system where the premium was placed on getting accurate information from the battlefield to higher headquarters. In Haig's old world, a junior officer could ruin his career by misjudging a thrust by a crack enemy armored division as a feint by an infantry platoon.

But once Haig understood that the commander-in-chief wanted reassurance more than he wanted accurate reconnaissance, he adapted his talents to the situation. Did a number of presidential advisers say Ziegler was more of a liability than an asset to the administration? Petty jealousy, sir. Did a certain cabinet officer see fatal flaws in a surefire scheme to snitch the special prosecutor? The man has been drinking, sir; pay no attention to him.

### Guard Slips

During the transition period from Haldeman and Ehrlichman to Ziegler and Haig, the guard on the President's door slipped; reality intruded. Connally got

in, once or twice; Mel Laird more often; Bryce Harlow, ever more frequently, because he is so small he gets under the radar screen. Haldeman and Ehrlichman had left behind.

After some showy proved right above the Con firing, reality can flooding into the Oval Office waves of scared, frustrated it publican congressmen.

In two weeks of meetings, a President heard more about the climbing of communications or political alliances on Capitol Hill than he had allowed himself to hear in the previous five years.

He vowed to his visitors he would furnish answers to the hard questions they were asking. And he promised that next again would he become a stranger to their concerns.

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But they sense they've lost him again, that the guardians are back at the gate. He will play in fantasyland until a new job from Haldeman and Ehrlichman to Ziegler and Haig, the guard on the President's door slipped; reality intruded. Connally got

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## The Long Arm of the KGB

By Rowland Evans and Robert Nevaik

WASHINGTON—When news of the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy reached Soviet leaders and the boss of the vast KGB, the vast Soviet secret police apparatus, a bomber was immediately dispatched from Moscow to Minsk by the frightened Kremlin.

The purpose: to retrieve Oswald's secret dossier in the KGB's office in Minsk (where Oswald had lived before returning to the United States in June 1962) and fly it to Moscow for inspection. Terrified Kremlin leaders feared the dossier might conceivably disclose "some relationship" between the assassin and the KGB.

As it turned out, to the Kremlin's vast relief—according to KGB defector Yuri Nosenko's version in a new soon to be published book on Soviet secret intelligence—the file showed no link. Nevertheless, this association between KGB and Oswald was another near-miss when the independent operations of the mighty Soviet secret police threatened disruption of world peace against the Kremlin's announced policy—a danger more prevalent in today's era of détente.

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• The connection between the event in Moscow and Khrushchev's downfall is conjectural, but Khrushchev's step toward detente was indisputably clear. That is one of Barron's chilling conclusions: KGB, pushing the West to accept its own rules, has an impact all its own on Kremlin actions abroad.

Yet, argues Barron, it carries total immunity. "Disarmament of the KGB would remove the very foundations of Soviet society," he writes. "Foundations laid by Lenin more than a century ago."

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

Katherine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr.

## Soviet Writers' Union Expels Woman Defender of Sakharov

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The Writers' Union yesterday expelled Lydia Chukovskaya, a prominent novelist, for having been "at the defense of dissident atomic physicist Andrei D. Sakharov when he was under attack last fall."

Miss Chukovskaya, who is 66, was expelled by a unanimous vote of the secretariat of the Moscow section of the union at a 2 1/2 hr. meeting in which she reportedly was charged with having slipped into an anti-Soviet camp.

The ground for Miss Chukovskaya's expulsion was laid at meetings last month.

## Indian Troops Quell Gujarat Riots; 2 Slain

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (AP).—An army was called out tonight to quell India's first violence.

It erupted during a strike protesting rising prices, the government radio reported.

The strike affected all of the state of Gujarat.

Troops, normally used to control civil disturbances only in emergencies, were patrolling the port city of Baroda, the radio said.

Both Baroda and Ahmedabad, capital of Gujarat, were put under curfew earlier in the day when police could not control unruly mobs despite repeated firing of tear-gas shells and rifles.

Official reports reaching New Delhi listed two deaths as a result of police shooting in Gujarat. Unconfirmed reports said at least five persons were killed.

Officials in Baroda said orders had been issued to shoot on sight anyone engaged in looting or arson.

In Ahmedabad, police said there had been more than 100 incidents of arson and at least 30 shops had been looted.

Gujarat, which has a population of 27 million, is the second state to be crippled within the last nine days by a strike called by student groups and opposition parties to protest a 20 percent rise in prices of essential commodities in the last year.

A general strike in Maharashtra State Jan. 3 left six persons dead after police opened fire in a mob.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is touring northern Uttar Pradesh State on behalf of her ruling Congress party, accused opposition groups of using "destructive tactics" to deflect India from socialism.

## Tweeds Replace the Robes

## New Breed of Arab Oilman Shuns Flamboyant Manner

By William Tuohy

GENEVA, Jan. 10.—During the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries here, the managers of the nearby Casino in France called the Intercontinental Hotel to offer the ministers a free admittance card to the gambling tables.

A hotel official relayed back a message that the ministers were sorry, but they were too busy to accept the invitation.

In times past, the oil ministers on the Arab and Latin American nations were often flamboyant, free-spending millionaires who comported themselves in Europe with the air of Oriental potentates. But the modern Arab ministers are not the high-living sheikhs of old.

"The oilmen are a new breed of Arab," a veteran observer of Geneva said. "They don't find many playboys. They are hard-headed executives, have polished and very, very few."

Another diplomat added: "While Arab oil specialists have lost their Bedouin sense of bargaining—and a certain taste for curs—they comport themselves with much discretion. They are like Harvard Business School in a desert harem master."

Discretion does seem to be the watchword both in Geneva and at OPEC headquarters in Vienna. The ministers' limousines tend to run to subdued Mercedes and diplomatic-corps plates rather than ostentatious Cadillacs and Rolls-Royces.

And when the Arab oilmen have to make decisions on price production in Vienna, Geneva or Tehran, there is not a flowing of headresses in the group. No Cardin suits and blazers, no Gucci loafers or tweeds and

### Arab Envoy to Your U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A special envoy of the 18-nation Arab League opened a three-month cross-country campaign yesterday to tell the Arab side of the Middle East conflict to as many Americans as possible.

The first move by the envoy, Clotilde Maksoud of Lebanon, was a press conference at the Washington headquarters of the Arab organization, where he assured newsmen that the oil embargo against the United States was only "temporary" policy.

Mr. Maksoud, 45, is a journalist who has frequently acted as a spokesman for the Arab cause in the past. This is his second mission for the Cairo-based Arab League, following a five-year stint as its representative in India in the early 1960s.



## Greece Bars Most Bishops From Voting on New Primate

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The government said today that a majority of the Greek Orthodox Church's bishops cannot participate in the election of a new primate.

A constituent act covering election of a new archbishop provided that bishops who took part in the election of former Archbishop Ieronymos, or who were elevated to the rank of bishop by a synod presided over by Archbishop Ieronymos, could not participate in the election of the new archbishop.

The act said that a synod consisting of the rest of the bishops—approximately 32 of the 86 bishops—will convene Saturday to elect the new primate and will remain in session for six months "to restore ecclesiastical order which was upset by the election of the

former primate." Archbishop Ieronymos retired in December.

Panayiotis Christou, minister of education and religion, said all bishops established since the elevation of Archbishop Ieronymos, after the April, 1967, military take-over of Greece, were not properly elected.

The government's decision brought a wave of protests and criticism from senior members of the church. Two bishops resigned from the special synod and two others resigned from the permanent Holy Synod, the 10-member body that administers the affairs of the church.

"This decision will lead to a schism in the church," Bishop Pavlos of Paramythia said.

**2 Sent to Prison Island**

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Greek authorities yesterday sent publisher Nikolas Paroudakis and actor Stavros Parasas to the prison island of Yaros, friends of their families said.

The two men, arrested last weekend, will spend one year on the waterless rocky island where the only building is a medieval-looking prison, the sources said.

Mr. Paroudakis, 56, publisher of a monthly religious publication, "Christianiki," banned by the government for its anti-government editorials, was the second journalist to be deported to Yaros.

## Catholic Is Slain In Belfast, First Killing in 5 Days

BELFAST, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Gunmen shot a 52-year-old Catholic in the head and dumped his body in a Belfast cemetery, a police spokesman said today.

The body was found after an anonymous telephone caller told a local newspaper its location.

Police said the caller said the killers were members of the Official wing of the Irish Republican Army, but the Official later denied any involvement.

The death was the first to be reported in five days.

A small truck packed with dynamite exploded behind the main courthouse in Belfast today, shattering windows over a wide area but causing no casualties, the police spokesman said.

**2d U.S. Man Guilty**

In Killing of Family

DONALSONVILLE, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP).—A second man was sentenced to death yesterday after he was convicted on six counts of murder in the killing of a family here.

George L. Dunjee, 35, listened impassively as the jury ruled that he should die for his part in the May 14 murders. Carl J. Isaac, 30, was sentenced to death after his trial in the same case last week.

## Obituaries

### Frank McKinney; Was Chief Of Democrats Under Truman

In 1951 he accepted Mr. Truman's request to head a badly divided party. He resigned after Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated by the party for president. Mr. McKinney later said that Mr. McKinney was "the best national chairman the party ever had."

Several times there were offers and rumors of offers of major federal appointments, ranging from the Securities and Exchange Commission to secretary of the Treasury and numerous ambassadorial posts.

He turned down the offers, preferring to stay in the bank at Indianapolis. "It's home," he said.

In 1968, he did accept an appointment by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson as ambassador to Spain and was confirmed by the Senate, but he had to resign because of ill health without having gone to Madrid.

**Michel Salkind**

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP).—Film producer Michel Salkind, 83, died here yesterday. Among his productions was Orson Welles' "The Trial." Mr. Salkind's son, Alexandre, had taken over his interests and recently produced Richard Lester's "The Three Musketeers."

## 4 Soviet Spacecraft Are Approaching Mars

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP).—Four Soviet spacecraft are nearing the end of their journey to Mars, the news agency Tass said yesterday.

It said Mars-4, Mars-5, Mars-6 and Mars-7—all launched within a three-week period in July and August—are about 77.6 million miles from earth. Mars-4 and Mars-5 are to approach the planet in early February, and Mars-6 and Mars-7 will arrive a month later, Tass said.

## U.S. Envoy to Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Stuart Nash Scott arrived here today to fill the post of U.S. ambassador to Portugal, which has been vacant for nearly a year.

**Lisbon Minister Sees Pompidou, Denies Arms Deal**

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—There is no question of France's selling to Portugal weapons according to Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Patrício, who completed two days of routine consultations with French government leaders on Tuesday.

Mr. Patrício, speaking after a meeting with President Georges Pompidou, mentioned the question of arms to silence what he said were current rumors.

Portuguese officials said the two men examined "all aspects of Franco-Portuguese relations."

The officials said industrial and technical links between Portugal and France are widening and important new contracts have been signed. They gave no details.

They said Mr. Patrício detailed at length Portugal's policy on its African territories, defending Lisbon's multiracial policies. But the sources said Paris and Lisbon still did not see eye to eye on the question.

Among subjects brought up was that of Portuguese workers in France, who number some 745,000 or about 8 percent of the Portuguese population.

**New Breed of Arab Oilman Shuns Flamboyant Manner**

By William Tuohy

GENEVA, Jan. 10.—During the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries here, the managers of the nearby Casino in France called the Intercontinental Hotel to offer the ministers a free admittance card to the gambling tables.

A hotel official relayed back a message that the ministers were sorry, but they were too busy to accept the invitation.

In times past, the oil ministers on the Arab and Latin American nations were often flamboyant, free-spending millionaires who comported themselves in Europe with the air of Oriental potentates. But the modern Arab ministers are not the high-living sheikhs of old.

"The oilmen are a new breed of Arab," a veteran observer of Geneva said. "They don't find many playboys. They are hard-headed executives, have polished and very, very few."

Another diplomat added: "While Arab oil specialists have lost their Bedouin sense of bargaining—and a certain taste for curs—they comport themselves with much discretion. They are like Harvard Business School in a desert harem master."

Discretion does seem to be the watchword both in Geneva and at OPEC headquarters in Vienna. The ministers' limousines tend to run to subdued Mercedes and diplomatic-corps plates rather than ostentatious Cadillacs and Rolls-Royces.

And when the Arab oilmen have to make decisions on price production in Vienna, Geneva or Tehran, there is not a flowing of headresses in the group. No Cardin suits and blazers, no Gucci loafers or tweeds and

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**J.S. Changing Money Reform Plan**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

(WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—A new strategy for negotiating reform of the international monetary system is emerging at levels of the U.S. government, partly because of the uncertainties created by the world situation.

The essence of the new strategy is that the Committee of 20 nations that has been working out a reform for nearly 18 months will agree by this summer a number of basic principles and leave the detailed evolution of the rules of the monetary system to a strengthened International Monetary Fund.

The reform would still involve significant revision of the IMF's charter—which sets rules of conduct for nations in such crucial areas as currency exchange rates.

But under the U.S. plan, new IMF articles of agreement would leave many important and controversial details undefined for the time being.

In the view of Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and other officials, the proposed reform would still be important even if it did not change the main thing that was wrong with the system, which was negotiated in 1944 and broke down in 1971.

For example, it would make "fair" and accepted international policy what is now a common practice—currency exchange rates that "float" up or down against other currencies in daily trading, as now applies to the dollar. But there would be new rules, for example, on governments with floating currencies could or should intervene in trading to influence the exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agreement by the end of July on these principles:

The "adjustment process" would lay out obligations of nations with surpluses or deficits in their balance of payments to take action to achieve balance, by changes in exchange rates or otherwise, and would include international penalties.

**Euroco Is Worth...**

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Euroco is today worth \$13,912. Belgian F. 42,244; French F. 5,75178; Krown 5,65639; Irish £ 6,50252; Swiss francs 72,216; U.S. \$ 1,3394.

**Accord Sought On Principles**

against those that do not. Some details would be left for the future.

• Rules for nations whose currency is floating.

• The general principle of "convertibility." This would set out as a basic rule that each nation would have to pay out gold or other "primary" monetary reserve assets to other nations acquiring its currency. But in the words of one high official, the rules would be "not too specific," with actual operating practices, again, to be decided in the future.

• Some change in the structure of the IMF with the aim of strengthening it and making it a true center of decision.

Among the issues that would be left for later decision would be

**Prices of Dollar, Gold Drop**

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The dollar eased further on Europe's main money markets today after its spectacular upsurge earlier this week. The price of gold also moved down.

Dealers said the dollar was suffering from the consequences of its own dazzling success last Monday, when it reached its

highest levels in Europe since it was devalued last February.

Exchange dealers said today that the dollar is now marking time and noted that its losses were marginal compared with its gains. They said the medium-term outlook for the U.S. currency is firm.

The main factors behind the dollar's brighter future remained the belief of many financiers that the United States, with its natural reserves of oil, can withstand an energy shortage better than Europe, which depends on Middle East oil for 80 percent of its supplies.

The dollar closed at \$2.2385 to the pound sterling compared with \$2.24 yesterday and the all-time low rate for the pound of \$2.265 reached in trading Monday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2,7680 deutsche marks, down from 2,805 yesterday.

Gold closed in London at \$130 an ounce, down \$4. In Zurich it closed at the same level, down \$4.

Bullion dealers said that speculation earlier this week that Arab oil producers might want part-payment in gold had subsided and that sellers had taken profits after the steep rise. They said both these factors helped push gold prices down.

**One Dollar---**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar were:

Jan. 10, 1974	Todays	Prev.	Chg.
Star (5 parcs.)	2.239	2.2387	-14.11
Belg. fr. (A)	42.915	42.94	
Belg. fr. (B)	42.915	42.94	+5.25
Danish krone	2.1930	2.1925	+16.25
Dutch guilder	6.2420	6.2400	+6.25
French franc	25.95	27.0	
Fr. fr. (A)	5.9828	5.91	+4.87
Fr. fr. (B)	5.9828	5.91	+4.87
German mark	2.1930	2.1925	+16.25
Irish pound	4.30	4.30	
Italian lira	632.25	637.5	-5.25
Japanese yen	56.985	56.925	+6.25
Swiss franc	20.35	20.46	+12.00
Sw. krona	4.78	4.775	-0.55
Sw. krona	3.3285	3.3285	+14.05
Sw. krona	20.35	20.46	+12.00

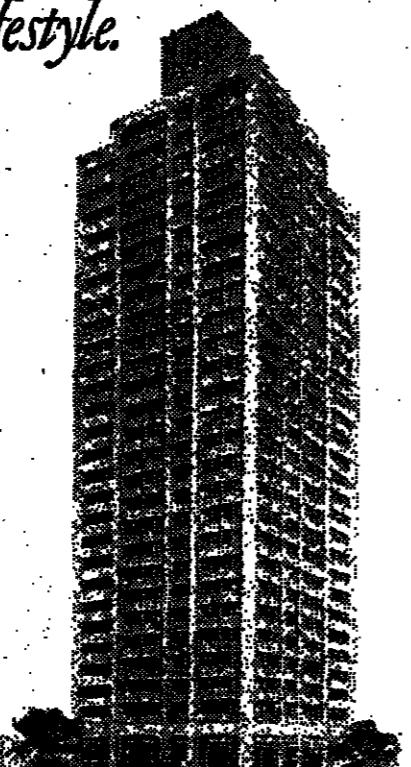
\* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

† Fr. fr. B: Commercial.

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**German GNP****Rises 5.5%****During 1973****Increase Tops Growth Of Previous 2 Years**

WIENNADE, West Germany, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—West Germany's gross national product rose 5.5 percent in real terms in 1973, more than in either of the two previous years, provisional figures issued by the Federal Statistics Office showed yesterday.

The actual GNP rose 12 percent in 1973 to \$27.1 billion deutsche marks, compared with a 9 1/2 percent increase in 1972, but inflation in the form of price rises accounted for more than half.

The 1972 GNP figure in real terms is, minus the effects of rising prices—was 3 percent and in 1971 3 1/2 percent.

In another report, the Labor Office said unemployment rose to 485,000 in December from

481,000 in November.

The figure represented a rise to 2.3 percent of the labor force from 1.6 percent.

The building trade already depressed by hundreds of bankruptcies last year, accounted for 77,900 of the new unemployed, and more redundancies appear likely in this sector, the office said.

The jobless rate in December 1972 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 1973 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 1974 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 1975 was 3.7 percent.

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The jobless rate in December 2010 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2011 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2012 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2013 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2014 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2015 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2016 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2017 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2018 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2019 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2020 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2021 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2022 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2023 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2024 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2025 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2026 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2027 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2028 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2029 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2030 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2031 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2032 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 2033 was 3.7 percent.

The jobless rate in December 20

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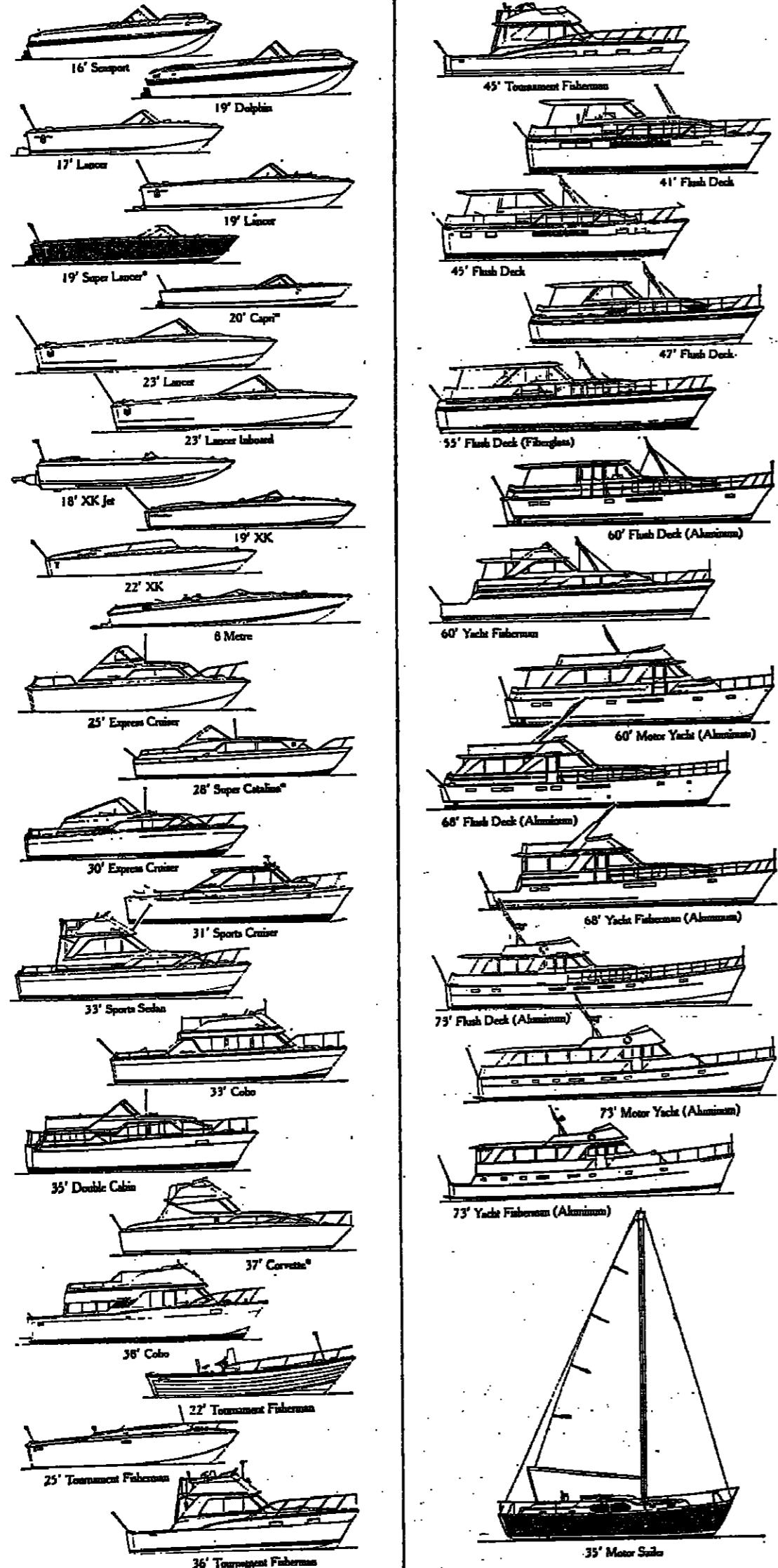
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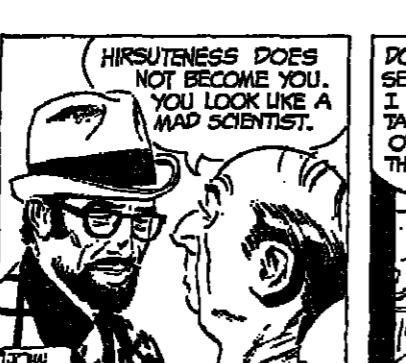
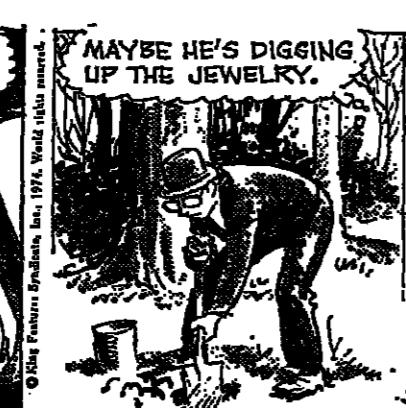
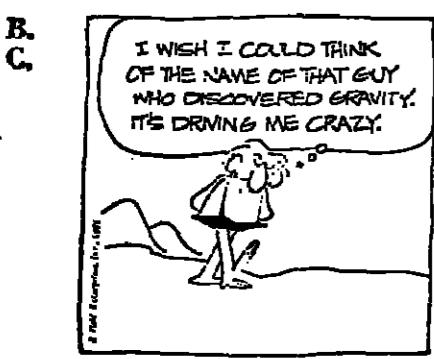
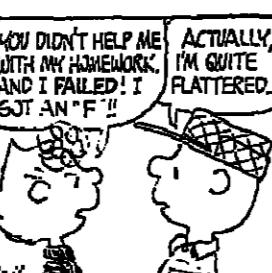
## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Symbol	Name	Div.	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ P/E	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ P/E	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ P/E
ABE	American	16	45 554 554 554 554+ 554	100 500 500 500 500+ 500	4 10 6 50 50 50
ACF	ACF Int'l	20	15 500 500 500 500+ 500	10 500 500 500 500+ 500	10 500 500 500 500+ 500
ACM	Acme	1	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	15	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	20	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	25	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	30	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	35	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	40	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	45	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	55	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	60	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	65	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	70	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	75	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	80	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	85	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	90	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	95	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	100	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	105	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	110	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	115	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	120	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	125	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	130	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	135	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	140	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	145	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	150	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	155	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	160	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	165	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	170	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	175	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	180	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	185	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	190	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	195	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	200	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	205	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	210	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	215	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	220	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	225	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	230	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	235	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	240	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
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ADM	ADM Int'l	250	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	255	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	260	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	265	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
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ADM	ADM Int'l	305	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
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ADM	ADM Int'l	335	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	340	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
ADM	ADM Int'l	345	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50	2 50 50 50 50+ 50
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## BOOKS

**PURITANISM IN AMERICA:**  
*New Culture in a New World*  
By Larzer Ziff. Viking. 338 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

ALTHOUGH we Americans are a polynational people, Puritanism, even in its attenuated form in the 1970s, exerts a tremendous force on our mores. Its doctrines, attitudes of mind and its value systems, having come over on the Mayflower, are sanctified by historicity, and so when an appeal is made to traditional American virtues, what is meant is the Puritanism of Plymouth Rock—industry, prudence, piety and a sense of dedication to goals beyond the immediately personal. The sources of these concepts and their historical evolution in Europe and early America constitute one of our most enduring cultural puzzles, to the solution of which Prof. Larzer Ziff (he is on the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley) has made an important and stimulating contribution.

His approach, obvious yet long neglected, is to examine Puritanism as a revolutionary alternative culture, one that ran counter in 16th and 17th-century England to the dominant culture represented theologically by the Church of England and economically by the gentry and merchant class. Comparatively, the Puritans were the rising have-nots who developed an elaborate creed that not only justified their business enterprise, but also set them apart as the elect of God. In Prof. Ziff's explanation—and this is crucial—the ideas arose out of the comfortable material circumstances of Puritans and the socio-economic tensions between them and the下降的gentry.

In breaking with the class stratifications of their era, Puritans were obliged to fashion a theory that justified their economic activities. And they were most ingenious, as Prof. Ziff points out. Rather than accepting human nature and submitting to improve it, Puritanism avowed nature," he writes, adding:

"The doctrine of the gulf between grace and nature and the overwhelming importance of standing on the spiritual side of that gulf responded to the collapse of economic and social hierarchies. Grace was all."

"Those who had it led themselves on a new principle: nature in them was all but destroyed. Piety . . . freed men to treat the material world as . . . a set of circumstances that would yield to their sanctified condition."

In short, the possession of grace permitted Puritans the freedom to engage specifically in commerce and industry—and to profit handsomely. This is a view, of course, that explains why New England was the seat of early American capitalism, why there was such a thing as Yankee ingenuity, and all that textile mills—as distinguished from the plantation South where the Church of England theological ideas prevailed.

"Puritanism in America" is rich in such insights, as Prof. Ziff, like his Puritan godfathers, subjects the data of history to a scrutiny that is skeptical of received authority. He strives to put together a new mosaic of the culture of Puritanism based on a fresh approach. I think it works more often than not, and it speaks (to me at least) in accents that I find credible.

Mr. Whitman is a New York Times reporter.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An average bridge hand, like life, is full of losers. But the losers can often play a significant role. In some rare situations the lead of a loser can actually effect a squeeze, and did on the diagramed deal.

The presence or absence of aces is often the determining factor in close bidding decisions. South almost bid three no-trump on the second round but contented himself with a cautious two no-trump since he lacked aces. And as North had the aces, he carried on to game.

As can be seen, there is no great difficulty about making nine tricks. The problem was to make 10, important in a match-point declarer.

The declarer won the opening heart lead with the ace in dummy and set about establishing clubs. East won the second round of clubs and led the spade queen, which was allowed to win.

The next lead was a heart, and when he won with the king, South cashed his remaining three club tricks. The ace and king of spades left the lead in the closed hand in this position:

South led the spade nine, and the loser did its duty. West was squeezed and, however he discarded, South could make the last two tricks in dummy by making the opposite discard. The extra trick gave North-South a fine score on the deal.

NORTH (D)  
♦ A52  
♥ A74  
♠ A762  
♣ ♦ 74  
WEST CQ110863  
♦ KQ4  
♣ ♦ 76  
EAST ♦ 92  
♥ Q93  
♠ 1083  
♣ A543  
SOUTH ♦ K963  
♥ K5  
♠ Q95  
♣ KQ1109

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1♦ Pass 2♦ Pass  
2♦ Pass 2NT Pass  
3NT Pass Pass  
West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
NORTH  
♦ 7  
♥ 7  
♠ AJ  
♣ —  
WEST  
♦ —  
♥ J  
♠ EQ  
♣ —  
SOUTH  
♦ 8  
♥ 95  
♠ —  
♣ —  
EAST  
♦ J  
♥ 108  
♠ —  
♣ —  
SOLUTION  
INDIGO MADIE SHIM  
DIVINE ADAM STERIN  
STERILIZED LIONONY  
LOSE CANNES  
MAITRON SOUD  
PHATOUIS PONDERED  
ALLURE SEAN EVERLY  
MAILLOLAD DORSE  
HIS FRIEND  
VESTAL SWAB  
INTER MEASURE UP  
OVERDRAWN SACRE  
LOIN PLUG STAGE  
SINE IMPY YODEL

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T GET TOO CLOSE... MY DAD MADE IT IN HIS WORKSHOP."

## JUMBLE®

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOBBIE

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GELEY

YARPT

TIPSEC

HIRTHY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PARKA IMPEL CENSUS MODIFY

Answers: 1. madness—*is* given a man two letters—“MANIA”

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	45	Attach	18	Rower
1	V.P. known for underslung pipe	46	Affirm	19
48	Kind of ball or bid	49	John Held girl	23
6	Animal in Holmes' title	50	Insane person	24
56	cash	51	Row	Fr.
57	Fruit in a song	52	Did wrong	25
58	Pre-Depression event	53	Excessive number	26
59	City in Penns.	54	Ate away	27
60	Dubliners' land	55	Went easily	28
61	Flavoring	56	Batler's place	29
62	Legal instrument	57	Rent out	30
63	Disfigurement	58	Geological age	31
64	Kind of sore throat	43	—system	32
DOWN	44	Gained knowledge	53	African fox
1	Five-time aspirant for Presidency	45	Qualifying word	54
2	Region	46	Legal thing	55
3	Basketball name	47	Selout sign	56
4	Pastry	48	Rent out	57
5	Sword	49	Underwood received 24	58
6	Figurative items in a ring	50	Pet	59
7	Remnant	51	The last Mohican	60
39	Lazy ones	52	Vehicle	61
40	Put together	53	Malar	62
41	Marriage-notice word	54	Malabar coast dweller	63
42	Beaver features	55	African dog	64
43	Some grownups	56	Name for a field	65
44	Insect	57	Weekday: Abbr.	66
13	Footlike part	58	Misinformation	67
Period				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20						21						
27	28				29				30	31		
32		33	34			35						
36		37				38						
39				40					41			
42				43					44			
45		46	47			48	49					
53	54	55	56	57		58						
59		60				61						
62		63				64						

مكتبة الأزهر



